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SOURCE Sovetskaya Litva.LITHUANIAN SSR REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DATA  
FOR FOURTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN

By the end of the Fourth Five-Year Plan (1946 - 1950), a considerable portion of peasant households had been collectivized. There were 113 MTS in operation with 11 times more tractors (expressed in terms of 15-horsepower units) than in 1945. Five MMS (Mechanized Land Improvement Stations) were established.

During the period 1946 - 1950 the area of land sown to wheat increased 57 percent, that sown to industrial crops 17 percent, and that sown to vegetables and potatoes 21 percent. In 1950, the yields obtained from small grains, flax, and potatoes were greater than in 1940, and the Five-Year Plan for increasing yields of these crops was exceeded. However, the 1946 - 1950 plan for extending the area sown to fodder crops was not fulfilled.

The number of productive cattle in the republic, which declined sharply during the war, increased as follows during the Fourth Five-Year Plan: cattle 7 percent, including cows 10.5 percent, swine 39 percent, and sheep 6 percent. The number of collectivized cattle increases apace with the creation of new kolkhozes. During the period 1946 - 1950 a net of breeding sovkhoses and breeding farms on kolkhozes was organized and extended.

The Five-Year Plan for increasing the sown area and the number of livestock on sovkhoses of the republic was fulfilled. During this period the sown area on sovkhoses increased 40 percent, and livestock increased as follows: cattle 2.6 times, swine 9 times, sheep 3 times, and horses 2 times.

Harvest losses are still increasing, although the quality of field work is gradually improving. Much organizational work is being done in the kolkhozes to insure high labor productivity and proper payment. The production brigade has been made the basic unit for artel work organization.

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